BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1811. [NUMBER 971.

IT has been Reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the ſame manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE. 21ſt SEPTEMBER, 1798.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Advertiſement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That on MONDAY, the 22d of April,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At His Majeſty's
NAVAL STORE HOUSES,

A Quantity of Old Copper, Spars, Sails, Old Rope, and Sundry Articles, being Stores condemned by Survey and returned from the Ships of His Majeſty's Squadron.

CONDITIONS.

A depoſit of Four Gold Mohurs to be paid on each lot of Copper and to be cleared out in three days, from the day of ſale, or the depoſit to be forfeited and the Article to remain the property of the Crown. The Sails, Spars and ſmall Articles, to be paid for, on the ſpot, and taken away immediately; and in default of their not being removed the Money to be forfeited.

W. HAMILTON,
Acting Naval Store-keeper.

BOMBAY
Naval Office,
11TH APRIL 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT application hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Adminiſtration with the Will annexed, of XAVIER REMEDIOS DE NORONHA heretofore of Bombay, and afterwards of Demaun, Portugueſe Inhabitant deceaſed, may be granted to REGINALDO CAETANO DE NORONHA of Bombay Portugueſe Inhabitant, who is a Creditor on the Eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed.

Bombay, April 11th 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN HULL, in Command of the 1ſt Battalion 4th Native Regiment, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant W. E. HURST, of the ſame Corps, deceaſed; has, after paying the Funeral Charges, Servant's Wages, &c. remitted the Balance, Rupees Five Hundred and Sixty-one, Two Quarters and Seventy Reas, to the Sub-Treaſurer at Bombay, to be depoſited in the Honorable Company's Treaſury.

Surat, 16th March 1811.

A CARD!

D. CAMERON and J. WALLACE have, for the convenience of Families reſiding in the Country, erected a Bakery at Umbercurry a ſmall diſtance northward of the Jail; where Bread, Flour, Biſcuit &c. may be had, as at their Bake-houſe in Town.—Paſtry prepared at the ſhorteſt notice.

Bombay, 6th April 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That on MONDAY next, the 15th Inſt.
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
MARINE YARD,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
THE SHIP
FATTAY RAHEMONEY,
Burthen 200 Tons or thereabouts.
WITH ITS APPURTENANCES
BUILT AT PEGU;

SHE is now in Bombay Harbour and the Inventory of her Stores may be ſeen at the Houſe of the late HUSSON BIN ABDULLA and the ſhip may be inſpected till the time of ſale.

The purchaſer to pay the amount of the purchaſe money at the time of one month from the day of the ſale on giving two good and ſufficient Securities to pay the ſame amount.

The ſhip to be at the riſk of the purchaſer from the moment ſhe is knocked down.

[MAHOMED BIN JABER,
Arab Merchant Owner.

ખબર • કીમાંથી • આપીએચ
આવતે • શોમવારે • તા • ૧૫ મી • આ
પરેલે • બાકર • લીબાંકુ • ફરીને • વેચશે • જે
દી • આગલ • ફલાક ૧૨ નાં • બપોરનાં •
વાંકાણ • નાંમે • ઋતેરેકેનાં • તીન ૨૦૦ ને
આશરેનુ • જેકાંઇ • શોમાંનછે • તે • શુધાં • પે
ચુનુ • બાંધેલુ • તે • કમણાં • મુબાઇનાં • બા
રામાંછે • જે • ઘણીને • એ • વાંકાણનાં • શોમા
ણનુ • લીશત • તીપ • જે • ઘણીને • જોવુ • કો
એતે • કુશન • અબદલાનાં • ઘરમાં • જઇને
જોએ • ને • વાંકાણને • જોવુ • કોએતો • વા
કાણ • ઉપર • જઇને • જોએ • બાકાં • શુધી •
વેચાએ • તાંકાં • શુધી *

જે • ઘણી • વેચાતુ • લેએ • તે • ઘણી • નાં
ણાં • આશા ૧ પછી • આપે • વાંકાણ • વેચા
એ • તે • દીનથી • ને • તેતલાં ૨ શારા • લ
ખાં • આદમી • બાંમીન • આપે • ને • તે • ઘણી
એ • ચુદત • ઉપર • નાંણાં • આપે *

વાંકાણ • જે • ઘણીને • નાંમે • ચોકાએ • ને
જે ઘણી • વેચાતુ • લીએ • તે • ઘણીને • બાં
ધે • જોબંમ • જે • વખત • તેને • નાંમે • ચોકાકુ
તારથી *

FOR SALE
AT THE
Courier Office,
THE
INDIAN KALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR
1811

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN Advertiſement having appeared in the Couriers of the 16th and 23d inſtant, informing the public, that Meſſrs. SHOTTON CALDER & Co., are empowered by the CANTON INSURANCE SOCIETY "to grant Policies on Ships or Goods on account of that Society from Bombay to China,"

Meſſrs. FORBES & Co. as Agents for the CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY, eſtabliſhed in the year 1806,7, and the only COMPANY for Inſurances in China, till the 1ſt of January laſt, deem it an act of duty to their conſtituents, to acquaint the Public, that the ſaid CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY, ſtill exiſts, and to deſire that notice may be taken of the diſtinction between the two Firms, leſt the trifling difference between the terms COMPANY and SOCIETY, may occaſion applications for Inſurance to One Firm, which may be intended for the other.

Meſſrs. FORBES & Co. alſo take this opportunity of acquainting the Public, that as the period, for which the aforeſaid CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY was formed, will expire on the 3d of January 1812 it has been determined to continue the aſſociation, for a further period of three years from that date, under the deſignation of the "OLD CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY," and the following are the Members who have already Subſcribed viz.

GEORGE BARING,
GEORGE BLIGHT,
ROBERT BERRY,
CHARLES THOMAS,
PETER DOBELL,
C. C. M'INTOSH,
Hon'ble HUGH LINDSAY,
PALMER & Co.
A. L. BARRETTO,
B. BARRETTO,
LUIS BARRETTO,
F. BARRETTO,
FORBES & Co.
JOHN STEWART,
PATRICK GARDNER,
WILLIAM TIERNEY ROBARTS,
DAVID BROWN,
CHARLES BLIGHT,
TARRACHUND MOTTICHUND,
AGOSTINHO DE SA,
DACKJEE DADAJEE,

Meſſrs. BARING & Co. of Canton, General Agents for the Company.
" PALMER & Co. of Calcutta, Agents for the Company in Bengal.
" FORBES & Co. of Bombay ditto ditto ditto in Bombay.
" PAXTONS, COCKERELL, TRAIL & Co. of London Agents for the Company in London.

FORBES & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1811.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
Under the Tamarind Tree
ON THE GREEN,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th Inſt.
AT 4 O'CLOCK,
SIX
ARAB HORSES,
OF HIGH CAST.
Imported from Buſſorah on the Ship Macauley.
TO BE SEEN
At Meſſrs. Mitchell and Co.'s.

Bombay, Aprll 13th 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. JAMES FERGUSSON SAUNDERS, & Mr. JOHAN JACOB WIEHE beg leave to inform the Public, that they have entered into Copartnerſhip, and eſtabliſhed a Houſe of Agency, under the firm of SAUNDERS WIEHE & CO. at the Iſle of France, where they will be happy to receive Orders and Conſignments from all parts of India, and hope by care and aſſiduity, to give ſatisfaction to thoſe, who may favour them with their Commands.

Any further particulars reſpecting S. W. & Co. may be learned on application to MESSRS. PALMER & Co. *Calcutta,* MESSRS. FORBES & Co. *Bombay,* & MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT, D' MONTE & Co. *Madras.*

IN THE AFFAIRS OF
Naſſerwanjee Monackjee,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Stipulated Dividend of twenty five per Cent upon the debts of NASSERWANJEE MONACKJEE continues to be paid at the Office of Meſſrs. FORBES and Co. on Mondays and Fridays in every week between the hours of 12 and 3 o'Clock.

W. T. MONEY.
PESTONJEE BOMANJEE,
HORMARJEE BOMANJEE,

Bombay, 20th March 1811.

Advertiſement.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the large Houſe near the Church Gate, late the property of Naſſerwanjee Monackjee, which was advertized for ſale on the 25th inſtant and purchaſed by Hormaſjee Bomanjee, for the ſum of eighty one Thouſand Rupees will with his conſent, be again put up to ſale on Thurſday the 18th of the enſuing month of April at the ſame ſum, that an opportunity may be given of obtaining a higher price for the benefit of the Truſt in queſtion.

W. T. MONEY,
PESTONJEE BOMANJEE,
HORMARJEE BOMANJEE,

જાહેર • ખબર
ખબર • કીમાંથી • આપીએચજે • વાડી
આ • નશારવાનજી • મીંકજીનુ • ગોર • એક
મોટુ • પવનચકકીનાં • દરવાના • આગાલનુ •
જે • ગાર • તા • ૨૫ મી • આમ્રે • મકીનાની
એ • વેચવાને • છાપીકુ • આનુ • તે • ગાર • વેંચી
કુ • ને • વાડીમાજી • હોરમજજી • બમંનજી

એ·ખરીદ·કીધુછે·રૂપીઆ ૮૧૦૦૦ એ
કારણી·હજારે·તે·ગાર·પાકુ·નાકિર·લી
ખાંકુ·કરીને·વેચશે·તા· ૧૮ મી·આપરે
લ·આવતા·મહીનાંનીએ·તરેશાપત·વા
રને·દીને·વેચશે·ટેટલેજ·રૂપીએ·વેચશે
શાખા·શાબબ·થકીજે·લેનારને·કારશા
જનો·વખત·મલે·તે·લીએ·તથા· તોન
તાવ·આંશાલ·થાએ·તે·વાશતે·ફરી·વે
વેચેછ *

હુલીઅમ·ટી·મંલી
શેઠ·પેશતંનજી·બમંનજી
શેઠ·હોરમજી·બમંનજી

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT (in purſuance of the reſolution of the Truſtees to expoſe to public ſale the whole of the property late belonging to NASSERWANJEE MONACKJEE) on Friday the 19th of the enſuing month of April at the hour of 4 o'Clock P. M. will be ſold at the COURIER OFFICE the following Meſſuages or Tenements and Property ſituated within the Town Walls of Bombay, in ſeparate lots as under mentioned.

Lot 1.—A convenient Houſe with Outhouſes ſituate in Forbes's Street, uſed as the Courier Printing Office at the monthly rent of 160 Rupees.

Lot 2.—A convenient Houſe and Outhouſes No. 1 ſituate in Bake Houſe Lane in the occupation of Mr. Parker at the monthly rent of 80 Rupees.

Lot 3.—A Shop No. 10 ſituate in Parſee Bazar in the occupation of Dorabjee Byramjee at the monthly rent of 20 Rupees.

Lot 4.—Two adjoining Houſes No. 4 oppoſite the Old Barracks, the one in the occupation of Naſſerwanjee Framjee and Nowrojee Cowasjee, at the monthly rent of 42½, and the other untenanted but worth to be let from 40 to 45 Rupees per month.

Lot 5.—A ſmall Houſe with Outhouſes No. 3 in Raterfield Street in the occupation of José Pedros Armenian at the monthly rent of 25 Rupees.

The ſeveral premiſes may be viewed from 11 til 3 o'Clock by application to the Truſtees and the conditions will be made known at the time of ſale.

W. T. MONEY.
PESTONJEE BOMANJEE,
HORMARJEE BOMANJEE.

જાહેર·ખબર

ખબર·દીએથી·આપીએચએ· વાડી
આ·નશારવાંનજી·માંણેકજીનુ·તમોમ·જ
શેટેડ·જમીન·મીલકત· દરશાટીઆએ
ઘરાવીને·વેચવાને·કાડીછુંછે· તા· ૧૮
મી·આપરેલ·આવતા·મહીનાંનીએ·શુ
કર·વારને·દીને·પાછળા·પેરે·કલાક ૪
બાગતે·જાહેર·લીલાંકુ·કરીને·વેચશે·
જેકેજ·મીલકત·શ્રી·મેળાજનાં·કોટમોકે
તે·તે·શ્રી·કોરીએર·હારીશ·આગલ·વે
ચશે·નીચે·લખેલા·પરમાણે·જુદા·જુદા
લાટ·કરીને·વેચશે·તેની·વીગત *

લાટ ૧ પેકેલો·ગેર·એક·કારબશા
જશટરીટમોકે·જે·જગાપર·કોરીએર·
હારીશ·કીધેલીછતે·તે·ગારનુ·લાકુ·મા
ર ૧ એકનાં·રૂપીઆ ૧૬૦ રૂપજશે *

લાટ ૨ બીજો·ગેર·એક·શાકુ·રેવા
ને·લાએકનુ·એકકારૂશા·લેનમાંકે·તથા·
શારકારનુ·પદરમાનાંની·લેનમાંકે·તે·ગા
ર·મધે·મીશતર·પાકર·શાકુબ· રેએછે
તે·ગારનુ·લાકુ·રૂા· ૮૦ રૂપજછે·દર·મહીને

લાટ ૩ ત્રીજો·કુકાંન ૧ એક· નંબ
બર ૧૦ નો·તે·કુકાંન·પારશી·બજારમો
છે·તે·કુકાંનમો·લાકુત·પારશી·દોરાબ
જી·બરામજીછે·એનુ·લાકુ·માશા·એકનાં
રૂપીઆ ૨૦ રૂપજછ *

લાટ ૪ ચોથો·ગાર ૨ બે·શાથે·જો
કા·જોડનાંછે·જુની·બરાબની·શાંબેછે·
તે·ગાર·એક·મધે·લાકુત·પારશી·નશાર
વાંનજી·કરામજી·રેએછે· તથા·ગાર·બી
જા·મધે·પારશી·નવરોજી·કાવશજી·
રેએછે·એ·બંધે·ગારનુ·લાકુ·માશા·એક
રૂપીઆ ૪૨॥ રૂપજછે·તે·બીજી·જગો·
ખાલીછે·તે·વાશતે·રૂપીઆ ૪૨॥ રૂપજ
છે·શેવી·જગો·લાકે·આપશેતો·રૂપીઆ
૪૦ તથા ૪૫ રૂપજશે *

લાટ ૫ પાંચમો·ગાર·એક·નાંકુ·રાટ
રશીલ·હશટરીટ·મધેછે·અંગારેજવાકા·
મધે·તે·ગાર·મધે·અરમાંની·જુનેશા·પેદ
રશા·અરમાંની·રેએછે·તે·ગારનુ·લાકુ·
માશા ૧ નાં·રૂપીઆ ૨૫ રૂપજછે *

એ·શારવે·મીલકત·તથા·જગો·જને
જોવી·ઓમેતે·કલાક ૧૧ થીતે·કલાક
૩ શુધી·દેખારશે·ટરશાટીમોંતે·અરજ,
કીધાથી·તથા·એનાં·વેચવાની·બોલી·વે
ચતી·વખત·જાહેર·કરશે *

હુલીઅમ·ટી·મંની
શેઠ·પેશતંનજી·બમંનજી
શેઠ·હોરમજી·બમંનજી

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Public is informed that there is a Gentleman who will Teach the French language on the true principles of Grammar to ſuch Engliſh Gentlemen as wiſh to learn that tongue; the ſame Gentleman will teach alſo Rhetoric, Belle-Letters, Poetry, Mathematics comprehending Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, both Rectilineal and Spherical, Algebra the application of Algebra to Arithmetic and Geometry, Conic Sections, &c. &c.

The Childrens that is to ſay, the boys and girls of families who will learn the Engliſh and French Grammar together with the French language and alſo Geography, Univerſal Hiſtory comprehending the antient and modern hiſtory of all the nation and Empires in the world, likewiſe the Creation of the Univerſe, the antient and new Teſtament and other things, all will be taught to them by the ſame Gentleman above mentioned.

They who will be his Scholars muſt ſend the notice to the Gazetteer of Bombay and deliver to him their names who will tell the ſame to the Gentleman.

The ſame Gentleman has tranſlated Cowper's Poem on Hope in French verſe and he will print it for the uſe of his future ſcholars and of the public, if he can find a number of Gentlemen to ſubſcribe to it, the price of the work is at the will of the ſubſcribers; the Gentleman will alſo tranſlate all the Poems made by Cowper if the Engliſh Gentlemen ſubſcribers deſire to get them both in Engliſh and French verſe.

TO BE SOLD
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY
CALENDER,
AND ALMANAC.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT a Houſe with its Ground ſituate within the Town Wall in the Oart of NANNLA BOMON JUVA covered with Tyles and built with Chunam Wall, is purchaſed by FURDOONJEE JAMSETJEE from the ſaid NANNLA BOMON JUNA, whoever have any claim thereto is hereby required to give notice to the ſaid purchaſer within 14 days,—dated 12th April 1811.

To

The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

Bombay, Good Friday.

SIR,

Reflecting on the alarm, which ſeems to have ſpread over Bengal, in conſequence of the large flights of Locuſts which have lately viſited Calcutta,—it occurred to me as not improbable that, inſtead of an evil, this Phenomenon may prove ultimately to be a benefit to the Country—and that inſtead of apprehending any ſcarcity from the deſtruction of the Crops on the ground, or any inconvenience to the Ladies from the annihilation of their Wardrobes, the Bon Vivants of Calcutta may congratulate themſelves in the acquiſition of additional luxuries.

We learn from the moſt early writings that Locuſts have been the food of man. St. Mark in ſpeaking of John the Baptiſt ſays—"he did eat Locuſts and wild honey"—We learn likewiſe from the authority of Travellers of our own Country, that Locuſts are a common food among men, and even eſteemed; a dainty another Traveller of the name of Ives informs us that the Inhabitants of Madagaſcar eat Locuſts of which they have an innumerable quantity and that they prefer them to the fineſt fiſh.

With this information before us, Mr. Editor, you will perhaps concur with me in recommending to our friends on the other Coaſt, to welcome more than diſcourage the viſit of theſe extraordinary animals, and on their next appearance to bring them on the table in the form of a Curry or a Burdwan Stew, which may probably lead to their becoming an eſtabliſhed item in a Calcutta Bill of Fare.

We have not yet witneſſed any Locuſts on this Coaſt, but if theſe ſuggeſtions ſhould prove uſeful to our friends in Calcutta it will afford no doubt much gratification to this community among which I have the pleaſure of being numbered at my quarters in

RAMPART ROW

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. FARISH to be Acting Secretary to Government in the Public, Revenue and Judicial Departments.

Mr. Babington to be Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret and Foreign Departments, vice Oſborne proceeded to the Mauritius on Sick Certificate.

Mr. Wedderburn to be Acting Sub-Treaſurer and Mint Maſter, vice Oſborne.

Mr. De Vitre to be Acting Aſſiſtant to the Sub-Treaſurer, vice Wedderburn promoted, and

Mr. Henderſon to be Acting Aſſiſtant to the Export Warehouſe-Keeper, vice Wedderburn.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1 APRIL 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed ro attach Aſſiſtant Surgeon Kenball, to the Department of the Surveyor General till further orders.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6 APRIL 1811.

Matroſs William Williams, of the Battalion of Artillery, is promoted to the rank of a Conductor of Ordnance at the Preſidency vice Grigsly removed to the Deccan.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8 APRIL 1811.

The Adjutantcy of the 1ſt or Grenadier Battalion 1ſt Regiment Native Infantry, having become vacant by the appointment of Captain Dutton to a Company; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Enſign James Grant, to be Adjutant of that Corps—Date of rank 6th February 1811.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8 APRIL 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to allow Lieut. James, the Deputy Paymaſter at Poona, to viſit the Preſidency and to be abſent from his office and ſtation till the 30th inſtant.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10 APRIL 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to attach Lieut. Towſey, of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment, to the Department of the Surveyor General, during the ſurvey of the Foreſts to the Northward,—and of the Purgunnah of Broach.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

On Monday evening the return of his Excellency Lieut. General the Hon'ble J. Abercromby, was welcomed and celebrated by a numerous party of Gentlemen who aſſembled at a dinner given by Major Gen. Maepherſon and the Staff at this Preſidency. The tables were ſpread under tents on the Eſplanade and the entrance to them was adorned with an illuminated arch on which was inſcribed the name of ABERCROMBY. The ſhortnotice which the zeal of the Gentlemen concerned, allowed them to give, precluded the poſſibility of adding ſuch further embelliſhments to the ſcene as their taſte and liberality would otherwiſe have beſtowed upon it. But this abſence of external decoration was not felt in the midſt of the feſtivity which good wine, good viands and the happy occaſion were ſo well calculated to inſpire.

Obſerving it ſtated in the Aſiatic Mirror of the 20th March, that the New Ship *Balcarras* is to receive on board a Cargo at this Port on account of the Honorable Company, and to be deſpatched for Europe in May, we preſume this has ariſen from her having been, ſome time ago, tendered to Government, for that purpoſe, at £25 per Ton; but the Tender having been declined (to the great diſappointment of thoſe who intended to have proceeded in her as Paſſengers to England,) this noble Ship is now receiving on board a Cargo for China, and will ſail in the beginning of next month, with the firſt fleet, under convoy of His Majeſty's Ship *Clorinde*, Captain Briggs.

The Balcarras is commanded by her Managing Owner C. C. Macintoſh Eſq. under whoſe directions ſhe has been conſtructed, and is perhaps the fineſt and handſomeſt Merchantman of her ſize ever built in any part of the globe. She is of courſe wholly of Teak, admeaſures 1406 Tons, will take a cargo of nearly 8000 Bales of Cotton, and looks as ſnug as a veſſel of a thouſand Tons.

ARRIVALS.] Lieutenant J. Morin, 2d Battalion 1ſt Regiment.
Lieut. P. Villeneuffe, 2d Bat. 7th Regt.
DEPARTURES.] Lieut. R. Hariſon, 1ſt Bat. 6th Regiment.
Lieut. Nutt, Aſſiſtant Surgeon.
Capt. M. Williams, Surveyor General.
Lieut. J. Cruikſhhank, Aſſiſtant ditto.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—At Surat on the 7th April the Lady of Lieut. Wrixon of the 17th Light Dragoons of a Son.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA.

MARCH 23d.

The mention of the loſs of the little veſſel called the Minto, on the cable of the Lord Eldon, has given riſe to a diſagreeable miſtake; ſhe is not the brig Minto, Captain Greig; which got to ſea on the 13th inſtant. The Minto that is loſt, belonged to Mr. Prince, of Padang.

The following Ships were at anchor at Saugor, ready for ſea on the 21ſt Inſtant:

His Majeſty's ſhip Cornelia.

Honorable Company's ſhips Hugh Inglis, Preſton, Phoenix, Northumberland, and the extra ſhip Matilda.

MADRAS.

MARCH, 30th.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived the Brig Diligence Captain Rickman, and H. C. Brig Haſtings, Captain Roberts, from the Iſle of France.

Paſſengers.—Captain Hall, 22d Regiment Captain Povilier, N. I. Captain Sinclair, Captain Scott, Lieut. Hunter, 14th Regiment Lieutenant Dennie 22d N. I. Mr. Wake, Cadet, Mr. Smart, Mr. Lanoys, Mr. Head, Deputy Commiſſary and Mr. Hampton, Conductor.

On Thurſday arrived the Argo, Capt. Macfarlane, from the Iſle of France, having on board a detachment of the Madras Volunteer Battalion.

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on 08 April, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH 1811.

(*Continued from the laſt Page.*)

dum at all as a voucher for the ſecurity of himſelf or his cuſtomers. The memorandum was delivered; in the ſame afternoon, by Sir. J. Peter to Mr. Roberts; in conſequence of a note from Mr. Sutton. The bills of Meſſrs. Roberts and Sutton were included in the 8,000,000l.

It is here only neceſſary to add, that the perſon chiefly concerned in beſtowing this undue preference, beſides Sir John Peter, was Mr. Palethorp, the Accountant. The following is the part of the obſervations contained in Report againſt him:—

"It appears to your Committee that the entries in that part of the firſt page, in which any entries are made in Mr. Palethorp's book, relating to the 3½d. Bills, and the whole of the next page, are entries made by prefereuce, as far as your Committee has been able to trace them, except in the caſe of Mr. Olivera, and two others at the foot of the ſecond page; the eraſure there found by the knife and the pen are explained in the evidence of Mr. Blane."

The Committee, it appears from one of the preceding extracts, have hinted that there was ſomething in the nature of Sir John Peter's evidence, which induced the Committee to decline examining him farther: we ſhall give, therefore, the concluſion of this gentleman's evidence:—

Is not Mr. Palethorp the entering Clerk of Exchequer Bills for Funding?—He is the Accountant.

At what time did you give the Bills; or the liſt of the Bills ſo received from Mr. Sutton, at this table to Mr. Palethorp, to be entered in his book?—I am ſure I have no recollection of that.

(To Mr. Palethorp.)—You recollect having received from Sir John Peter's hands a leathern caſe, containing Mr. Goldſmid's Bill and the Liſts?—Yes.

Do you recollect having received from Sir John Peter any other Liſt?—Yes; Meſſrs. Roberts and Sutton's.

How were they delivered?—By Sir John Peter.

At the ſame time Mr. Goldſmid's were delivered to you?—As near as I can recollect.

Do you recollect at what time the Bills of Roberts and Sutton were delivered by Sir John Peter?—I think about half paſt ten.

Was it immediately after, or at the ſame time with the Bills of Mr. Goldſmid?—I think they follow them in the books.

Did Sir John Peter come to you twice, to deliver Bills in an irregular manner?—Yes, certainly.

What was the interval between the two times of ſo coming?—I think about three, four, or five minutes, between the times.

Had any perſon appeared at your deſk to have their Bills written in, in the interval between the delivery of the parcel from Mr. Goldſmid and the parcel from Mr. Sutton?—I do not now that there had.

(To Sir John Peter.) Had you made any arrangement with Mr. Goldſmid to take his Bills?—None nor did I know they were bills.

When did you diſcover that the contents of the parcel were Bills?—I am ſure I have not the recollection of that, but I did not know what it contained.

How came you, without authority from Mr. Goldſmid, to take the contents to Mr. Palethorp to enter them as Bills?—I did no ſuch thing I took them to him for ſecurity.

The following concluſion of the Report:

"Upon the whole, your Committee are of opinion, that groſs partiality has been ſhown in the late funding of Exchequer Bills and that the details of particular facts, before enumerated, call for the immediate reviſion and reform of the office.

"Your Committee are not authorized to point out any mode by which it might appear to them the buſineſs reſpecting funding Exchequer Bills could be placed on a better footing; but the defects of the office in the department ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Committee, are manifeſt: the ſyſtem is radically bad; and the public are proved to have received material injury, to the advantage of favoured individuals."

VARIETIES.

ITALY.

In the month of October 1809, a freſh ſearch was made for antiquities in the ruins of the ancient Pompeii, by order of their Neapolitan majeſties. On this occaſion, the Chevalier Arditi, ſuperintendant of the Royal Muſeum, preſented ſeveral pieces of ancient pitch, a veſſel full of wheat, a piece of coral, ſeveral beautiful paintings, and a lamp of baked earth in the form of a leaf, and bearing a Latin inſcription. This lamp was covered with a very fine varniſh or vitrification which gave it a ſilvery or pearly appearance. It ſeems therefore that thoſe authors are miſtaken, who aſſert that this vitrification was not invented till the fifteenth century, by a Florentine ſculptor. Their majeſties having expreſſed a diſire to have ſome of the ruins dug up under their own inſpection, the workmen had the good fortune to find ſeveral pieces of money of various denominations; a number of bronzes, among which was a very fine vaſe, and an urn for wine; ſome articles formed of bones; a great quantity of glaſſes, of various ſhapes and sizes; and in particular, ſeveral vaſes improperly denominated Etruſcan, with Latin inſcriptions. They alſo diſcovered various works in marble, ſome comic masks, a few ſmall but elegant altars, adorned with baſſo relievos and weights, marked on the upper ſide with cyphers. Hitherto only a ſingle ſubterraneous habitation, erroneously called a cantino, but which ought rather to have been named crypto-portico, had been found at Pompeii. In the recent excavations, another conſiſting of ſeveral ſtories, was diſcovered. It is remarkable, for having in one corner, a pipe or tube of ſtucco, intended for the conveyance of ſmoke. This diſcovery ſeems to ſet at reſt a queſtion long agitated by the learned, whether the ancients were acquainted with the uſe of vents or chimnies for carrying off ſmoke. In the ſome apartments were found ſeveral pieces of marble and alabaſter, valuable on account of the baſſo-relievos and inſcriptions with which they are adorned. Their majeſties then proceeded to a triclinium, or dining-apartment, recently diſcovered. The walls are covered with paintings in the beſt taſte, repreſenting fiſhes, birds, and game of all kinds. Here are three couches of maſonry, in perfect preſervation, upon which the ancients reclined during their meals; and near them is ſtill to be ſeen a marble foot, which muſt have ſerved to ſupport the table.

Among the numerous ſuperſtitious abſurdities which at no very remote period prevailed even among the learned, but which reaſon and good ſenſe have now happily baniſhed, none was more ridiculous than that of the ſcrofula, or king's-evil, being cured by the royal touch. Whether our monarchs themſelves believed they poſſeſſed this miraculous power of healing, or whether they ſpread this deception to dupe the people into a belief of their divine right, they univerſally laid claim to it from Edward the Confeſſor down to the laſt of the race of Stuart. It does not appear that any of the houſe of Brunſwick have aſſerted this royal function; at leaſt it has never been publicly announced, as was formerly the practice; but were his preſent majority to reſume it, ſuch faith is yet put in the aſſertion of a king, that *all the courtiers*, and the great body of the ignorant multitude, would not heſitate to believe its infallibility. The laſt ſovereign who appears to have exerciſed this miraculous gift was Queen Anne. In the Royal Gazette of March 17, 1712, appears the following public notice:

"It being her majeſty's royal intention to touch publicly for the evil the 17th of this inſtant March, and ſo to continue for ſome time, it is her majeſty's command, that tickets be delivered the day before at Whitehall, and that all perſons bring a certificate, ſigned by the miniſter and church wardens of their reſpective pariſhes, that they never received the royal touch."

Wiſeman, ſerjeant-ſurgeon to Charles II. gives, in a moſt reputable work on ſurgery, a treatiſe on the king's evil, which he ſpeaks of the royal touch in the following terms: "I have myſelf been a frequent eye-witneſs of many hundreds of cures performed by his majeſty's touch alone, without the aſſiſtance of chirurgery, and thoſe many of them ſuch as had tired out the endeavours of able chirurgeons before they came thither. It were endleſs to relate what I myſelf have ſeen, and what I have received acknowledgements of by letter, not only from the ſeveral parts of this nation, but alſo from Ireland, Scotland, Jerſey, and Germany." It was the office of Mr. Wiſeman, as ſerjeant-ſurgeon, to ſelect ſuch afflicted objects as were proper to be preſen-

ted for the royal touch. In the hiſtory of the diſeaſe, when deſcribing its various ſtates and appearances, he ſays: "Theſe which we preſent to his majeſty are chiefly ſuch as have this ſort of tumour about the *muſculus maſtoideus* or neck, with whatever circumſtances they are accompanied; nor are we difficult in admitting the thick chapped upper lips, and eyes afflicted with a *lippitudo*. In other caſes we give our judgements more warily." Serjeant-ſurgeon Wiſeman ſays, elſewhere: "In caſe of the king's touch, the reſolution doth often happen where our endeavours have ſignifi d nothing; yea, the very *gummata*; infomuch that I am cautious in predicting concerning them, although they appear never ſo bad, until fourteen days be over."

Sceptics deny their belief to miracles, from their not being duly atteſted; but is it poſſible to deſire a more ſatisfactory teſtimony of theſe miriculous cures, than that of a man of ſcience and reſpectability, under whoſe immediate inſpection they were performed, and who has "himſelf been a frequent eye-witneſs of many hundreds of cures performed by his majeſty's touch alone?"

The Honorable Daines Barrington, in his Obſervations on the more Ancient Statutes, inſerts what he heard from an old man, a witneſs in a cauſe, with regard to this miraculous power of healing. The following are Judge Barrington's words:

"He had, by his evidence, fixed the time of a fact, by Queen Anne's having been at Oxford, and touched him whilſt a child for the evil. When he had finiſhed his evidence, I had no opportunity of aſking him, Whether he was really cured? Upon which he obſerved, with a ſignificant ſmile, 'that he believed himſelf never to have had a complaint that deſerved to be conſidered as the evil; but that his parents were poor, and *had no objection to the bie of gold.*'

"It ſeems to me, that the piece of gold which was given to thoſe who were touched, accounts for the great reſort on this occaſion, and the ſuppoſed afterwards miraculous cures."

Gemelli, the famous traveller, gives an account of 1600 perſons offering themſelves to be cured of the evil by Louis XIV. on Eaſter Sunday; in the year 1686. Gemelli himſelf was preſent at the ceremony; and ſays, the words uſed were "*Le Roy le touche. Dieu te guériſſe.*" Every Frenchman received fifteen ſous, and every foreigner thirty. To ſome of the ſuppoſed patients the king ſaid, *Etes-vous malade auſſi?*

This power of healing by the kings of France, occaſioned great reſort to Francis I. while priſoner at Madrid, by the Spaniards, who had not ſuch faith in the efficacy of their own king's touch.

It appears, by a proclamation of James I. March 25, 1617, that the kings of England would not permit any reſort to them for theſe miraculous cures in the ſummer time. By another proclamation, of the 13th of June, 1626, it is ordered that no one ſhall apply for this purpoſe, who does not bring a proper certificate that he has never been touched before; and the ſame, it has already been ſeen, were the terms on which Queen Anne granted her *royal touch*. This regulation undoubtedly muſt have ariſen from ſome ſuppoſed patients who had attempted to receive the bit of gold more than once.

In a prayer book printed in the year 1708, is a form of the church-ſervice for the occaſion of the royal touch. After the Lord's Prayer, it is ſtated, "Then ſhall the infirm perſons, one by one, be preſented to the queen; and while the queen is laying her hands upon them, and is putting the gold about their necks, the chaplain that officiates, turning himſelf to her majeſty, ſhall ſay theſe words following:—'God give a bleſſing to this work! and grant that theſe ſick perſons on whom the queen lays her hands may recover, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord!'—After ſome other prayers, the chaplain, ſtanding with his face towards them that come to be healed, ſhall ſay: 'The Almighty God, who is a moſt ſtrong tower to all them that put their truſt in him, to whom all things in heaven, in earth, and under the earth, do bow and obey, be evermore your defence; and make you know and feel that there is none other name under heaven given to man, and through whom you may receive health and ſalvation, but only the name of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt! Amen.'"

A SCOTTISH PRAYER.

In the year 1379, a dreadful peſtilence happened in the northern parts of this kingdom, inſomuch that whole families were ſwept away. During the height of this calamity, the Scots took the advantage to enter the land, and carried off great ſpoils in ſmall parties; but durſt not ſtay long for fear of infection. Aſking ſome of the Engliſh the reaſon of ſo great a mortality among them, and being told that it came "by the grace of God," they therefore, by way of preſervative, uſed every evening and morning the following prayer, or charm:—"God and St. Mango, St. Thomas and St. Andrew, ſhield us this day from God's grace, and the foul deaths that Engliſhmen die upon."

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CURIOUS CALCULATION.

There are in London 502 places of worſhip, one Cathedral, one Abbey, 114 churches, 130 chapels and chapels of eaſe, 207 meetings and chapels for diſſenters, 43 chapels for foreigners, and ſix ſynagogues. About 4,050 public and private ſchools, including Inns of Court, Colleges, &c.—About eight ſocieties for morals, ten ſocieties for learning and arts, 122 aſylums for the indigent, 17 aſylums for ſick and lame, 13 diſpenſaries, and 764 friendly ſocieties. Charities diſtributed 150 to 750,000l. per annum.

There are about 8,500 perſons committed for trial in one year. The annual depredations amount to about 2,100,000l. And, on the Thames, previous to the erection of the docks, 561,000l. There are 18 priſons, and 5,804 alehouſes, within the bills of mortality.

The amount of coin contefeited is 200,000l. per annum. About 3,000 receivers of ſtolen goods. About 10,000 ſervants at all times out of place, 20,000 gallons, it is ſuppoſed, riſe every morning, without ſo much as knowing how their are to ſubſiſt during the day.

London conſumes annually 110,000 bullocks, 760,000 ſheep and lambs; 210,000 calves; 200,000 cows; 60,000 ſucking pigs; 6,980,000 gallons of milk, the produce of 8,500 cows; 10,000 acres of ground, cultivated for vegetables; 4,000 acres for fruit; 700,000 quarters of wheat, 600,000 chaldrons of coals; 1,118,500 barrels of ale and porter; 11,146,782 gallons of ſpirituous liquors and compounds; 32,500 tons of wine; 16,600,000 pounds of butter; 21,100,000 pounds of cheeſe; and 14,000 boats' load of cod.

Inhabitants of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, may 1, 1802;—Males 3,987,935, Females 4,343,469. Army 198,334. Navy 126,270. Seamen in regiſtered ſhips 144,558, Convicts. 4,410. Total in England, 8,801,323, in Scotland 1,700;00, in Ireland 4,000,000 in Wales 541,546. Total 15,042,768.

The aggregate population on the ſurface of the known habitable globe, is eſtimated at 800,000,000 of ſouls. If we reckon with the ancients that a generation laſts thirty years, then in that ſpace 800,000,000 of human beings will be born, and alſo will die; conſequently 73,059 muſt be dropping into eternity every day, 3,044 every hour or about 51 every minute. Of theſe 800,000,000, 481,000,000 are ſuppoſed to be Pagans, 140,000,000 are Mahometants, 9,000,000 Jews, 170,000,000 are called Chriſtians; of theſe only 50,000,000 are Proteſtants.

BOSTON GAZETTE, OCTOBER 18, 1810.

FROM RIVER PLATE.

Our intelligence from the River of Plate, into the month of Auguſt, is minute and authentic. The revolution at Buenos Ayres, in favour of the native American party, and the abſolute independence of the Vice-royalty which began on the 20th May, by depriving the Vice-King, (Cifneros, under the Junta of Seville) of his command, was completed on the 22d June, when he, together with the late Governor of Monte Video, (Riodobri,) who had been reſiding at Buenos Ayres, in conſequence of the unpopularity of his conduct, was arreſted, put on board a cutter, and ſent to Spain. The native Junta of Buenos Ayres, had prudently adopted the meaſure of lowering the high rate of duties; by the removal of all officers of uncertain zeal, the appointment of undoubted partiſans, and generally, by carrying her regulations into rigorous effect. All the old European officers have been deprived of their fire arms and ſwords, and diſpoſſeſſed of offices. An expedition of 1500, had been ſent into the interior of the country, for the purpoſe, as was generally ſuppoſed, of aſſiſting the revolutioniſts of Chili in effecting a change of government. A commiſſioner has been ſent from the capital of the river of Plate, to the court of St. James's with an account of the change, for the purpoſe of forming commercial arrangement.

At Monte Viode, on the other hand, theſe changes of revolution were oppoſed by the municipal authority—which has the whole controul, in the abſence of the Governor, of the navy and royal arſenal, though the power of this city is conſidered ſubſervient to that of Buenos Ayres, the governor of which takes the title of vice king of the province. The great number of European Spaniards in the city of Monte Video, is conſidered the only chief obſtacle to the revolution there—and an arbitrary ſyſtem of eſpionage is continually operating which awes the native Spaniards into ſilence and ſubmiſſion. Negotiations had been opened in June between the two cities, but without effecting any arrangement or accommodation. Soon after the revolution in Buenos Ayres had been effected, an opportunity was offered, which had it been improved might have enabled the inhabitants of Monte Video to have completed the revolution of the province. Col. Morianda who commanded the citadel was intereſted in the American party—he was threatened by a party of mariners who beſieged him, and ſummoned him to ſurrender as a traitor to his country. Had he acted with promptitude upon this ſummons he might have ſeized the government houſe; been joined by the militia and declared himſelf dictator. But failing in courage as well as judgment, he ſuffered himſelf to be decoyed from his regiment, was ſeized, and together with ſome other officers impriſoned—and afterwards ſecretly diſpatched to Rio Janeiro.

A ſkirmiſh has taken place at Colony in taking poſſeſſion of a fort, in which the Monte Videns were defeated by the troops from Buenos Ayres with the loſs of 8 killed and many wounded.

Frenchmen in both places were in confinement. Liniers was at Cordova.

Yesterday arrived the Admiral Drury, Captain King, from the Isle of France, with the remainder of the Madras Volunteer Battalion.

Calcutta Intelligence.

MARCH 21.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MARCH 9th.

Major John Johnfon, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Vice Prefident.

MARCH 15th.

Mr. Robert Alexander, Officiating Deputy Secretary in the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments.

MARCH 19th.

Mr. Edward Strettell, Advocate General to the Honourable Company.

Mr. R. C. Fergufſon, Standing Council to the Honourable Company.

Mr. G. J. Siddons, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Trade.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Vice Prefident in council.

Forth William, March 12th 1811.

The Vice Prefident in Council has had under his conſideration, the Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry which has been aſſembled for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the circumſtances of a Duel which occurred at Barraſut, on the evening of the 27th of February laſt between two Cadets attached to that Inſtitution.

It appearing moſt clearly from the evidence, that Mr. John Robertſon was the aggreſſor, and his offence having been peculiarly aggravated by the unparalleled ſolicitude which he evinced to take the life of his opponent, even after he had relinquiſhed his Arms; His Excellency the Vice Prefident in Council, as a ſignal mark of the enormity of his crime, and as a ſalutary warning to others, is pleaſed to direct, in conformity to the Reſolutions of Government under date the 6th of May, 1809, on the ſubject of Duels at Barraſut, that Mr. John Robertſon be ſuſpended from the ſervice of the Hon'ble Company, until the pleaſure of the Honourable the Court of Directors ſhall be known, and that he be required to proceed to England on board of the Hon'ble Company's Ship City of London.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requeſted to take ſuch meaſures as he may deem expedient, regarding the diſpoſal of Mr. Robertſon in the interim, and to cauſe him to be conveyed on board of the City of London at the proper period.

In this inſtance the Vice Prefident in Council has conſidered it proper to paſs over the offence committed by Mr. Cadet Kennedy, with reference to the very aggravated provocation given to him by Mr. Robertſon.

C. W. GARDINER,
Actg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

MARCH 23d.

We are happy to announce from a letter we have received from Jogeegopa, that fine Mahogany trees have been diſcovered in the mountains above that north-eaſtern frontier ſtation; the writer had ſeen the wood, and ſays it is of a fine colour and grain. As Jogeegopa, lies on the "mighty Burrampooter," ſhould the trees be in any number, the diſcovery will be valuable as they can be eaſily conveyed to Calcutta by water.

Packets are now open at the Poſt-office, for the receipt of letters to be forwarded to Europe; by the Honorable Company's regular ſhip City of London, Captain Kidd, to be diſpatched early the enſuing month.

SUPREME COURT,

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1811.

THE KING verſus *FORSTER.*

Mr. Simpſon, Company's Junior Counſel, moved the Court for Judgment in the above caſe.

Mr. Strettell, Advocate General, roſe to offer ſome obſervations on the manner in which this proſecution had terminated; and at the ſame time to take this proper and only opportunity to ſtate certain circumſtances in vindication of the government, in directing this proſecution, could any vindication be thought neceſſary; and for that purpoſe it would be ſufficient to ſhew the grounds on which the proſecution was founded. The ſtatute on which the Defendant had been found guilty, was paſſ'd with a view to the good government of this country; and to prevent thoſe abuſes that were ſuppoſed to prevail at the time and previous to the paſſing of this ſtatute; and in order to inſure a better and more faithful diſcharge of their duties, on the part of the ſervants of the Company, Parliament by this act, which ſanctioned the higher ſalaries that had been recently granted to the company's ſervants, held out, what is not always attended to in ſimilar caſes; they held out he ſaid, on one hand the reward of liberal ſalaries as an encouragement for the correct diſcharge of duty, and, on the other, public puniſhment for delinquency; truſting thereby to enſure the good conduct of all thoſe who ſerve the public in this country. They thus reſorted to the common ſanction of all human laws, holding up thoſe as proper objects of puniſhment, who were inſenſible to the honorable ſtimulus of reward. And conſequently, when the government of this country were informed of the charges againſt the Defendant; when they found that he was not bound by thoſe ſtrong motives to the faithful performance of his duty; it became incumbent upon them to bring him forward for public proſecution. From this and other arguments, to what the Advocate General adverted, he contended that the imputation of this proſecution being a harſh proceeding, was entirely done away.

The learned Counſel then adverted to that part of the verdict which acquitted the Defendant of intention to defraud. He did not wonder at ſuch a verdict, becauſe there was evidence to ſhew that the bullion over which the Defendant had dominion was formed promiſcuouſly of bullion, the property of the Company and of individuals. He could readily reconcile the verdict of the Jury with the nature of the evidence, becauſe they could not know whoſe property it was, whether that of the Company or of individuals. But what was the charge againſt the Defendant; it is that holding a place of public truſt, he did in breach of his truſt and duty, leaving out the whole of the clauſe reſpecting intention to defraud, which the jury had negatived, and looking merely at the record coupled with the evidence againſt Mr. Forſter, it is charged and proved that he, holding a ſituation of high truſt and reſponſibility, diverted the money committed to his charge from the channel: in which it ſhould flow, to another channel: and for what purpoſe? For his own private advantage. It was to be applied to the payment of his private debt; or to the reduction of the intereſt. Netoye Churn Sen declared upon his oath, that it was to be applied to either purpoſe. Now if that were the caſe, it was evident that he had been led to betray his public truſt, for private purpoſes—not a man on the jury would negative that. After ſome further obſervation, illuſtrative of that point, Mr. Strettell ſaid, it had been urged, that no injury had accrued to the Company, from this breach of truſt. No injury ſuſtained? What then was the intention of the Act of Parliament? Its object was the prevention of crime; to keep the public ſervants of the Company in the great road of honeſty; and if they deviate from that, to hold them up to public puniſhment. It is no ſatisfaction to the public, or rather to the government, that the Defendant has thought proper to pay the amount that had been improperly diverted from its channel, with the intereſt due upon it. But Mr. Forſter has not paid it—No; it was paid by Netoye Sen. And how does the payment, whether made by Mr. Forſter, or by Netoye Sen, how does that alter the caſe? If a highwayman commit a robbery he would be hanged for the crime, though when he had got to the diſtance of 20 yards, he ſhould feel a qualm of conſcience, and return, and reſtore the purſe to the party he had robbed; the offence would be ſtill the ſame; having once taken the property the offence was complete; and ſo he would ſay Mr. Forſter was guilty, notwithſtanding the money was reſtored; it could not heal the wound that been made, that after he is detected, he pays back the money that he had withdrawn in violation of his truſt. The payment cannot remedy the offence nor juſtify the Government in forbearing to proſecute.

The Advocate General having ſat down, Mr. Fergufs in Counſel for the Defendant, ſtated that Mr. Forſter begged permiſſion to addreſs the Court. Their Lordſhips having acquieſced, Mr. Forſter, read from a manuſcript, prety nearly to the following effect.

"My Lords,

"The able, zealous, and impreſsive defence of my learned Counſel has left me but little occaſion to take up your Lordſhip's time; however, I will avail myſelf of your indulgence to ſtate one or two circumſtances in mitigation of the ſentence, you are called on to pronounce on the verdict, as found by the Jury:—By that verdict the nature of my offence is falſely characterized, and had the arraignment been confined to the facts found, I ſhould not have put the Court to the trouble they have had—but, my Lords, I ſtood arraigned of offences ſo abhorrent to my own feelings; of offences, which my conſcience told me the eighteen month's ſtrict ſcrutiny, that had been made with a retroſpect of my conduct, for eight years; could neither uphold nor even give a colour for charging me with. I therefore deemed it a duty incumbent on me, to ſtand trial; and I now feel confident that your Lordſhips will admit that, ſo far from having made out an aggravated caſe, the proſecution have failed in making good their averments, beyond what I myſelf voluntarily acknowledged long before the proſecution was inſtituted, when I threw myſelf on the lenity of government, offering every reparation in my power, by profeſsing a ready and grateful ſubmiſsion to whatever reſolutions they might be pleaſed to come to, offering at the ſame time the utmoſt civil reparation they could claim by law, that was to pay intereſt.

"Had, my Lords, this long and minute inquiry into my conduct, for ſuch a ſeries of years, and that too, in the diſcharge of a truſt in ſo many ways open to abuſe, diſcovered any ſpecies of malverſation, either as to falſe charges or withholding any of the ſavings effected by my exertions, from the credit of government, the imputation of fraudulent intention even in the preſent inſtance, might have found ſome juſtification.—Nay, my Lords, I will go further and add, that if during this inquiry, it had appeared that I had neglected in a ſingle inſtance, whether from corrupt motives or not, to introduce economy in every practicable mode, the charge of fraudulent intention might have been applied with ſome colour to the preſent caſe; but my Lords, ſo far from the reſult of this inquiry having furniſhed any matter to uphold the charge of fraudulent intention, not even the reſult of the meaſures adopted by the mint committee to conduct the buſineſs of the mint, on a more economical ſyſtem, have afforded the moſt diſtant grounds for ſuſpicion that any clandeſtine advantages were made. With regard to their attempt to refine on lower terms, they could not obtain propoſals for refining, even on the extravagant conditions I found ſanctioned at the time of my appointment; nor was the reſult of the experiments, made under their own immediate ſuperintendance, ſuch as to countenance any ſuch ſuſpicion, for their loſs exceeded the eſtabliſhed allowance. And with reſpect to the loſs allowed on melting, after I had reduced it from ſix annas and a half to below four annas per cent. the mint committee expreſſed their opinion that it might be reduced ſtill lower; yet, from the time of my removal, down to the preſent, an additional allowance has been granted.

"Theſe are circumſtances which I humbly hope, I may adduce as incontrovertible proofs of the fidelity of my general conduct, to ſilence the public calumny of my collusion with the officers of the mint, and connivance at improper acts.

"It has appeared in evidence againſt me, that I was connected with Netoye Churn Sane, in money tranſactions. I therefore truſt that in mitigation of that offence, I may be permitted to appeal to the records of government, to ſhow, that I did not ſuffer that connection to operate to the prejudice of the permanent and eſsential intereſts of my employers. A ſhort time previous to my appointment as acting mint maſter, my predeceſsor had publiſhed, by the orders of government, an advertiſement inviting propoſals for refining gold and ſilver bullion by contract, informing the public that the *then exiſting table of rates* was to be the ſtandard. The offers that had been made and ſent in to government were rejected, becauſe they were not in conformity to the advertiſement, and I was directed to republiſh the ſame advertiſement. This very perſon Netoye Sane, or a branch of the ſame houſe, acceded to the terms preſcribed, and was the only perſon who made any offer; but perſuaded that the refining might be done on terms much more advantageous to government, on notifying their acceptance of the terms, I recommended government to decline accepting them, and the conſequence was the ſaving of 5,29,428 rupees. It muſt be unneceſsary to ſuggeſt to your Lordſhips, how great a temptation I withſtood, and how a little connivance might have put the greater ſhare of this ſaving in my own, inſtead of that of my employer,s pocket—and I truſt it will, at the ſame time go equally in mitigation of that ſentence, you are about to paſs, as the contrary conduct would have gone in aggravation of it.

"And I am perſuaded, your Lordſhips will likewiſe take into conſideration, the quantum of penalty I have already ſuſtained, in the deprivation of my office, near fifteen months, amounting after the deduction of my ſubſiſtence allowance, to upwards of 28,000 rupees, excluſive of the expenſes of the proſecution. Your Lordſhips, I am further ſure, will permit me to add, that the ſtatute which has made my offence a criminal one, is not a vindictive law; that is does not withhold the proſecutors from lenity, much leſs does it call down ruin on the head of the unfortunate: You will not therefore, my Lords be unmindful in giving judgment, of my having already offered ſuch atonement to my employers, that the ſtatute would have warranted them to accept; and that I have ſuffered a far heavier penalty, than it was in the contemplation of the ſtatute to inflict, where no aggravated caſe was made out. Nor will your Lordſhips, I am convinced, fail to notice the opinion of the jury in the verdict they have given; and that your Lordſhips will find in it, the fulleſt grounds for the exerciſe of your humanity. They have not only acquitted me of the intention to defraud, but they did not, on the moſt mature deliberation, after being called on to reconſider their verdict, find themſelves warranted in finding me wilfully guilty even of the breach of truſt and duty of office.

"And here let me add the teſtimony of government itſelf, in regard to my General conduct. Mr. Secretary Dowdeſwell on the 6th March, and 23d October 1806, communicated the ſentiments of government in the following terms:—'On a general conſideration of the reports and ſtatements furniſhed by you, the Governor General in Council is entirely ſatisfied with the attention given by you to the conduct of the buſineſs of the mint; and to the ſucceſs, which has attended your exertions to introduce economy into the different branches of that department.'—And again, 'The civil auditor having ſubmitted a general report upon the expences of the mint, the Governor General in Council, has obſerved with great ſatisfaction, the conſiderable reduction effected in the contingent charges of the mint, in the expenſe of melting bullion, which he is of opinion, reflects great credit upon your conduct.' And ſo late as the 16th January 1808, the mint committee writes me: 'The Governor General in Council does not intend to withhold from you, the acknowledgement of his approbation, for the diligence, with which you have hitherto performed the duties of your ſtation.'

"And notwithſtanding the doubts of the accountant general as to the amount of the ſavings, I here affirm they exceeded nine lacks and an half, wholly and ſolely ariſiug from my own exertions, without one anna being attributable to the mint committee; and they were all faithfully carried to the credit of government. I truſt the learned advocate for the proſecution will find nothing exceptionable in the foregoing obſervations, either as to matter or the mode in which they are humbly ſubmitted to your Lordſhip's conſideration, and while the liberal manner in which he has conducted the proſecution claims my acknowledgement he muſt permit me to regret that the grounds of it were contracted into ſo ſmall a compaſs, ſeeing the affidavits on which the information was granted, contain ſo many impurations of a criminal nature, which, though abandoned by the proſecution, have not failed to become a copious ſource of public calumny and detraction. In the confident hope that theſe would have been adopted in the arraignment, my anxiety to meet them in the moſt public manner, induced me to wave my privilege of ſhewing cauſe againſt the information being granted. However, I doubt not your Lordſhips will as totally diſcard all theſe imputations from your minds, as though they had never exiſted on the records of the Court, and that in paſſing judgment they will be allowed to have no influence. To meet them by affidavit would be only to ſet aſſertion againſt aſſertion, and as I preſume they may yet be brought to a public diſcuſſion, I feel no heſitation in ſaying with due defereuce, I ſolicit no compromiſe.

"I now return your Lordſhips my grateful acknowledgements for the patient hearing you have granted me, and bow with due ſubmiſsion to the ſentence you may paſs; not doubting but it will be regulated with a due conſideration of every mitigating circumſtance, and alſo the acknowledged ſenſe of the learned Advocate for the proſecution, that it is an offence to which no heavy puniſhment can attach, and from whoſe general ſtatement of the caſe, I only differ in one point which he adduced in aggravation, and as that is incorrect, I truſt it will rather tend to diminiſh the puniſhment: I allude to the ſalary attached to the office of mint maſter, which he deems liberal—but my Lords, permit me to obſerve, that notwithſtanding the great reſponſibility attached to the ſituation, it is ſcarcely two-thirds of that of any other head of office under government, and not more than half of many, where there is no pecuniary riſk nor reſponſibility, whilſt goverument have declared the mint matter not only reſponſible for his own immediate conduct but for the honeſty of the officers acting under him, and for all balances which may even accidentally occur; and although ſurrounded with this riſk, I was kept near eighteen months on little more than half the fixed ſalary of the ſituation, although actually vacant, and the pay of the officers was ſuch as to preclude the poſsibility of entertaining perſons of reſpectability. The head native officer did not receive ſo much as the head ſurcar of a private merchant. At the ſame time I truſt my having repeatedly though unſucceſsfully remonſtrated on theſe points, will be taken into conſideration, eſpecially as I am at liberty to add that theſe remonſtrances were not ſupported by the mint committee; tho' ſubſequent to my removal, they have granted ſeveral conſiderable advantages to my ſucceſſor in allowing him both more officers, and alſo to charge a greater allowance for loſs in melting, which conſequently diminiſhed his perſonal riſk; and the mint committee have at length alſo recommended, a more liberal ſalary to the head native officers, as the preſent mint maſter informed me.

"As the whole of the foregoing circumſtances ſtand on the public records, I have not deemed it requiſite to ſtate them in an affidavit, tho' I beg to be underſtood as now repreſenting them under a pledge of equal ſolemnity.

"The Learned Counſel for the proſecution has told your Lordſhips that there is not a claim of one rupee againſt me—thus my Lords, have I faithfully accounted for upwards of twelve millions of pounds ſterling, without the deficit of a fraction of a rupee.

"If under other circumſtances I might have been entitled to urge theſe facts as claims to diſtinction and remuneration, ſurely I may with confidence plead them in mitigation of an act, found on the verdict of a ſelect Jury, to have been a bare breach of truſt, but void of that which even by the ſtatute, as well as the univerſal conſent of mankind, conſtitutes criminality, will, or intention;—and permit me, my Lords, to add that in waiving my right to maintain that this is a verdict of acquittal, I have not been actuated by the apprehenſion of the reſult of a new Trial, but from my inability to contend with a proſecution ſo powerful; and I may ſay, ſo determined from their rejection of my moſt ſubmiſſive acknowledgement of my error, and offer of reparation.

"I muſt beg your Lordſhip's permiſſion to offer one remark on what the learned Counſel has juſt ſtated, regarding the evidence of Netoye Churn Sane, which I am bold to ſay he has materially perverted;—he ſtates him to have depoſed, that the advances made to him were in payment of his demand on me. But it muſt be in your Lordſhips' recollection that he deciſively depoſed, that the loans made to him were on condition of his repaying them into the Mint; it has been incontrovertibly proved, that he gave receipts, by which he became reſponſible to the Mint. How then can the learned Counſel aſſert, that theſe advances were payments of my private debts with public money. If your Lordſhips reject the diſtinction between a loan and a *bona fide* payment, the whole of the arraignment is at once eſtabliſhed, not only in a legal, but the common acceptation of a fraud. This is ſo palpable a miſrepreſentation of the evidence, and ſo materially affects the caſe, that I deem it neceſſary to refer your Lordſhips to the preciſe terms of Netoye Churn Sane's depoſition, and you will perceive that, on that alone the Jury might well have found the verdict they gave, 'without intention to defraud,' for this Netoye Churn Sane is admitted not only by the Accountant General himſelf to be one of the moſt opulent Shroffs of Calcutta, but is notoriouſly known to be ſo by many of the Jurors; and as he had made himſelf reſponſible to the Mint by his receipts, how could they find the guilty of an intention to defraud Government, had he been a man of ſtraw? I will admit his receipts could not have ſignified much to exonerate me from the charge of the intention to defraud."

Sir Henry Ruſſell, Chief Juſtice, then proceeded to give Judgement, which his Lordſhip prefaced by a ſhort but very impreſſive ſpeech, of which we offer the following imperfect outline.

"HENRY PITTS FORSTER,

"You have been found guilty of a breach of truſt and duty, as a ſervant of the Eaſt India Company, which by a ſtatute paſſed in the 33d of his preſent Majeſty, is declared to be a miſdemeanor at law, and to be puniſhable as ſuch.

"It requires no obſervations from me to point out the wiſdom of that ſtatue; the common ſenſe and daily experience of every man muſt convince him of it—we need but look to what is paſſing at home, and to hear what is ſaid in this country, to know how miſchievous ſuch breaches of duty are in their effects.—They have not only a tendecy to impoveriſh and ruin the ſtate; but they alſo afford to the diſcontented grounds of diſſatisfaction and cenſure againſt the government, and reproaches againſt individuals, which in ſome inſtances are true, but are much oftener without foundation. To remedy theſe miſchiefs, all reaſonable means of prevention ſhould be made uſe of, and when they fail, exemplary puniſhment muſt be reſorted to. In this country, the means made uſe of, to guard againſt breaches of official truſt, are the liberal ſalaries that are allowed to the ſervants of the Company, and which are ſuch as to leave no apology for a deviation from the ſtrict line of duty; but theſe means having failed in your caſe, you have been proſecuted and found guilty, and are now brought here for judgment.

"The obſervations that I have made to you, apply to all the ſervants of the Company; but in none can a breach of truſt and duty have a more immediate effect to injure the public than in the office of mint maſter, which you held. Into the hands of all public officers, money occaſionally paſſes, and if it be forthcoming when called for, it may be thought to be enough, but ſtill the employment of the public funds, even in their progreſs, is a breach of truſt, becauſe they are thereby put to riſk; but in your office the money was not to reſt for a day; it was your duty to make it, and to ſend it to the Treaſury every night, the mere retaining of the funds, though they were not made uſe of, was a breach of duty; by which your employers ſuſtained a daily injury, becauſe they had daily uſe for their money. Notwithſtanding this; notwithſtanding that you were liberally paid, you kept back the money for your own advantage, which is a breach of truſt that calls for the heavieſt puniſhment, and that is a heavy fine, a long impriſonment, and diſmiſſion from the ſervice; but it would be a painful duty to the Court to inflict ſuch a puniſhment on a man of your age, and I fear of your fallen condition; and therefore it is very ſatisfactory to us to find that there is in your offence, great as it is, circumſtances belonging to it, that will warrant our mitigating the puniſhment, without violating our duty.

"You have already been diſmiſſed from your office; that of itſelf is a ſevere puniſhment. You have reſtored all the money, with intereſt up to the day on which it was paid; thus making all the atonement for the offence that it was in your power to make, and the public have not eventually ſuffered any loſs. Beſide this, the Jury have ſaid that you did not intend to defraud the Company, and that we conſider as a recommendation to mercy. This declaration that you did not mean to defraud the Company, muſt neceſſarily imply only, that you did not intend to defraud them of the money you lent, and that you intended to repay it ſome time or other; it cannot mean that you did not intend to defraud them of the uſe of their own money, for while you kept it back from them, you did ſo defraud them: however, as the recommendation from ſo very reſpectable a Jury ought to be allowed to have its weight, and that being added to other circumſtances, may wartant the mild Sentence that we are about to paſs; which is that you pay a fine of 100 Rupees to the King; that you be impriſoned for Six Calendar Months in the Jail of Calcutta; and that you be further impriſoned, till your fine be paid."

TUESDAY, THE 19TH MARCH, 1811

JOHN HUNT AND CHARLES DALTON,

verſus

EBENEZER THOMPSON.

The trial of this cauſe come on at an early hour on Tueſday laſt, and on account of the novelty of its nature in this country, attracted a large audience.

The learned Advocate General ſtated the caſe. He ſaid that it was an action brought by the Plaintiffs to recover from the Defendant the amount of ſundry articles of Jewellery which they had furniſhed at the requeſt of the Defendant to a young lady named Wrenghton, to whom the Defendant had ſometime ſince paid his addreſſes. Thoſe Jewels amounted in value to the ſum of 4,400 Rupees, and although the Defendant had indeed, ſince the young lady was ſupplied with them broken off his attachment to her, yet he was nevertheleſs liable to the payment of thoſe articles he had ordered her to be ſupplied with, while in contemplation of an union; and he truſted that their Lordſhips would find that verdict which alone appeared to him the one that could be found; a verdict for the Plaintiffs.

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on 08 April, 2017

After some vain attempts to prove the jurisdiction of the Defendant, who is an Indigo planter, residing near Moorshedabad, the Counsel for the Plaintiff, at lenght succeeded in establishing that fact, and proved him to be a British subject, residing within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Poole, a relation of the young lady, for whom the Jewels were purchased, deposed, that the Defendant some time in November last, requested him to go with Miss Wroughton to any of the Jeweller's shops in town, and select such articles as she might wish to purchase at the time of their approaching nuptials; that he went with her to the Plaintiffs', purchased some articles of Jewellery, to the amount of 3,600 Rupees, and requested that they might be placed to the account of the Defendant, to which Plaintiffs consented; that on his return home with Miss Wroughton, he saw Defendant, who looked at the Jewels, and on being made acquainted with the amount, said he would go and pay for them immediately; that afterwards, in the course of two or three days, the Defendant asked Miss Wroughton, whether or no she had got all she wanted; that, she replied, "she should like to have a few more," upon which Defendant desired Mr Poole to go again and purchase every thing she wished; that he (the Witness) went again with her, and that, after he returned, the Defendant was made acquainted with her having purchased other Jewellery, to the amount of 800 Rupees more; and that, on the same day, when Defendant was rising up from the table after dinner, Miss Wroughton said to the Defendant, "*Captain Thompson, are you going to pay for the jewels now?*" to which Defendant replied, "*he was;*" but did not then go to pay for them, as the Witness believed.

It was also proved by the Shopman of the Plaintiffs, that Mr. Poole directed the amount to be placed to the debit of the Defendant, which Plaintiffs did.

The learned Counsel for the Defendant attempted with ability to prove, that the circumstance which had appeared in evidence of the Plaintiffs, having made out the Bill for the amount of the Jewellery in the name of Mr. Poole argued most strongly that their impression was, (as would be trusted, prove to be the fact,) that Mr. Poole was the purchaser, and that the Defendant was not liable in any degree for the amount.

The Court unanimously were of opinion, that the Defendant had very clearly made himself responsible, and gave a judgment for the Plaintiffs for Sicca Rupees 4,400 and costs.

Madras Intelligence.

MARCH 30.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain Tylden, to act and draw the allowances, as Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief during the employment of Colonel Agnew as Adjutant General to the troops detached on the intended expedition.

Captain James Limond of Artillery, and Lieutenant John Blackiston of Engineers, to be extra Aids de Camp to His Excellency upon the approaching service.

Lieutenant James Hanson, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry to be Assistant Quarter Master General, on the expedition from the 15th of February last.

Lieutenant John Cleghorn of the Engineers, to take charge of that detachment at Seringapatam and Bangalore, during the absence of Lieutenants Garrard and Blackiston, on foreign service; and Major Caldwell, to the charge of the Engineer's department in the Center division of the Army during Lieutenant Cleghorn's absence in Mysore, without prejudice to his appointment of Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

Lieutenant Hodge, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to do duty under Major Lambton, in the room of Lieutenant Bayley.

Lieutenant St. John Blacker of the 1st Regiment Native Cavalry, to do duty under the orders of the Commissary General.

Lieutenant Colonel Freese, Acting Commandant of Artillery, with a seat at the Military Board, vacant by the departure for Europe of Colonel Tredway Clarke.

Colonel Hare, is directed to resume the command of the Center Division of the Army.

Lieutenant Colonel M'Dowell, is posted to the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

The following Officers are attached to the force under orders for foreign service, and are to be returned accordingly.

Captain H. Durand, 5th Native Regiment.—Captain Robert Mears, 17th ditto ditto,—Lieutenant J. Dalcairns, 7th ditto ditto,—Lieutenant H. G. Jourdan, 10th ditto ditto,—Lieutenant James Bayley, 11th ditto ditto,—Lieutenant A. Stewart 16th ditto ditto.—Lieut. J. Low, 24th ditto ditto,—Lieutenant T. Clode, 25th ditto ditto.

PORT LOUIS, DECEMBER 6, 1810.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

General Orders by the Honorable T. FARQUHAR, *Governor of the Isle of France, Burbon and their dependencies.*

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India having been pleased to appoint Major A. Barry, to be Chief Secretary to Government, his appointment as such is hereby notified accordingly. The appointments of Lieutenant Erskine and Ensign Moberly, as assistants in the Chief Secretary's office are extended to the Isle of France. Captain Hewitt of his Majesty's 1st Ceylon Regiment is appointed Military Secretary to the Honorable the Governor.

Captain Carroll, of his Majesty's 69th Regiment and Lieutenant Peggethpol, of the Madras Artillery are appointed Aides de Camp to the Governor.

Captain Lambert, of the Madras Native Infantry, late Town Major of St. Denis, is appointed Town Major of Port Louis.

Mr. Kelsh's appointment as assistant in the Chief Secretary's office in Bourbon is extended to the Isle of France. In conformity with the desire of the Governor General of India, Major Wegeulin, Deputy Commissary General in Bengal, is appointed Commissary General for the Isle of France, Bourbon and their dependencies—he is to have charge and controul over the supplies for the whole of the Island, Major Wegeulin is to send in the general accounts of his department to the Bengal Presidency, all the other officers in the department are to send in their accounts to Major Wegeulin and to be under his general direction and controul.

On the same principle of bringing all the Pay accounts of the Islands generally under one Presidency—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India has been pleased to direct that Mr. Playfair shall have the superintending authority and controul over the Pay Department, and he is accordingly appointed Deputy Paymaster General for the Islands of France and Bourbon and all other officers in the department are to send in their accounts to Mr. Playfair and consider themselves under his general direction.

Captain Newall will continue to take account and charge of all public property on the part of Government in concert with the Agents of the Army.

(Signed) A. BARRY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Port Louis, 11th December, 1810.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having judged it expedient to place Major General Warde in the command of the troops serving on this Island and its dependencies, and his Excellency having at the same time recommended that 2000 Rupees per month, should be granted to Major General Warde, in addition to the allowances drawn by him as a General Officer on the Staff of the Madras Establishment—The Honorable the Governor is pleased to authorize Major General Warde to draw the same from the 4th instant.

The Troops from the Cape who have joined the expedition against this Island, are to be placed in point of allowances on the same footing as those serving on the Madras Presidency, a deduction being made of such advance as may have been issued on account of the European Field allowance termed Batta.

The Indian allowances to the Cape Troops will commence from the day of their arrival at Rodrigues.

(Signed) A. BARRY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Port Louis, 12th December, 1811.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

According to the directions of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, Captain Douglas is appointed Master Attendant of Port Louis.

(Signed) A. BARRY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Port Louis, 11th December, 1810.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

At the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Honorable the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Ensign Duckenfield of his Majesty's 1st Foot Guards, is appointed Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces serving on this Island and its dependencies.

Captain Forbes of his Majesty's 78th Regiment is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General to the troops serving on this Island and its dependencies.

Lieutenant Blacker, Madras Native Cavalry, is appointed Aide de camp to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) A. BARRY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Port Louis, 20th December, 1810.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

Captain Lambert, of the 13th Madras Native Infantry, Town Major of Port Louis, will act as Aide de camp to the Honorable the Governor, during the absence of Captain Garroll.

(Signed) A. BARRY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Port Louis, 20th December 1810.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

At the recommendation of his Excellency Lieut. General the Honorable John Abercromby, the Honorable the Governor is pleased to direct that his Majesty's 22d Regiment should be paid agreeable to the pay and allowances established for King's Troops at Fort St. George.

It is the direction of the Honorable the Governor that in consequence of Captain Syms's departure for Madras, the troops forming the division of which he was appointed Paymaster, will be paid in future by Lieutenant Montague, Paymaster to the Bengal divisions.

Arrears of every description to the 1st, and pay to the 24th of December will be paid by Captain Syms who will grant the Certificates requisite to enable Lieutenant Montague to commence his payments from that period.

The General Staff as well as that attached to particular departments on the Island, and all contingences will be paid by the Deputy Paymaster General.

Lieut. Playfair, Deputy Paymaster General, is directed to pay the Commanders of Transports, appointed to carry troops of Fort St. George, an advance of fifty-six days table allowance at the same rate as authorized by the Government of that Presidency, to Commanders of Ships on the present expedition.

(Signed) A. BARRY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

English Extracts.

SEPTEMBER 4,

The King has been pleased, in consideration of the services performed by the late Brigadier-General the Baron de Montalembert, to grant unto Major Montalembert, of the permanent Staff (the Baron's only Son), his Royal licence, that he and his heirs male, being subjects of his Majesty, may assume and use the hereditary title of "Baron," within his Majesty's dominions.

It has recently come out that the unfortunate clergyman, Mr. Glasse, who destroyed himself some time ago, at an inn in the City, had collected a sum of 800l. with which he intended to take refuge in the privileged Palace, Holyrood-House, until it was in his power to satisfy his creditors. He had the whole of the above sum in Bank-notes, which he inadvertently left in a hackney coach, without having noticed the numbers; and this unlucky circumstance, it is said, according to a letter he left, was the cause of his committing the rash act. Seven hundred pounds of the notes were, however recovered by his executors, in rather an extraordinary way. The hackney-coachman and watermen were applied to, and it was discovered that a hackney-coachman, who had been very poor, was all at once become rich, and had purchased a coach and a pair of horses. The executors, accompanied by police officers, went to this man, whom they interrogated and frightened, until he hinted that he would inform them how they might recover the notes if they would promise to give him 100l. the sum his coach and horses had cost. This was agreed to, and Jarvis immediately produced the remaining 700l.

FUNDING EXCHEQUER BILLS.

It may be recollected, that a short time ago, while the Eight Millions of floating Exchequer Bills were funding which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had determined to call in, several complaints were made that an undue preference was shewn to certain holders of these Bills, in detriment to others and the public at large. A Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the truth of these complaints; and the Report shews that they were not without foundation.

The Report first mentions the period during which according to public advertisement, the Bills were to be received. This was from the 20th to the 27th of last March, at ten o'clock in the morning; but "the Bills to be funded bearing two different rates of interest, viz. 3½d. and 3¼d. per diem, it was declared that no Bills bearing the Interest of 3¾d. per diem would be received at the Office till the 22d of March." By this advertisement it appears that the doors of the Exchequer Bill Office were not to be open to the public, or any part of the public, until the hour therein specified, namely, ten of the clock on the morning of the 20th of March, and every succeeding day to the 27th; and it appears to your Committee, consequently, that the admittance of any person for the transaction of that particular business before that period, or the dispensing with the attendance of any person for the purpose of presenting the Bills of which he might be possessed, or with which he might be entrusted, to the different Clerks and Officers employed to conduct that operation, would, upon proof, subject the Clerks or Officers to whom such proceeding could be traced, to the just imputation of criminal preference and partiality, to the disadvantage and injury of the public at large,

"Nevertheless your Committee have found upon examination, that such preference and partiality were actually shewn to particular persons, not only through the means of persons employed in the subordinate departments of the Office, but through the agency and co-operation of one of the principals.

"Your Committee here think it necessary for the elucidation of the narrative which it is their duty to submit to the House, to state that the establishment of the Exchequer Bill Office is composed of three Paymasters, who are the chief and responsible persons in the Office. The present Paymasters are, Sir John Peter, Mr. Planta, and Dr. Cudlipp, Sir John Peter and Mr. Planta were the Paymasters attending the Board at the time the funding took place, and were also the Paymasters in attendance at the time the Committee were proceeding in their examinations. According to the rules of the Office, the attendance of two Paymasters is necessary upon every operation of the Office: and it appears that the three Paymasters arrange their periods of duty for their mutual convenience and accommodation. Sir John Peter and Mr. Planta, are resident in London; Doctor Cudlipp is a practitioner in medicine, resident in the West of England, except at the period when he is in attendance at this Office.

The Committee having then commented on the extremely inconvenient manner in which the Holders gained admittance into the Exchequer Bill Office, proced to shew with what kind of impartiality the different holders were treated.

"Such is the mode in which business ought by the custom of the Office, to be conducted in the operation of funding; a mode sufficiently loose and inconvenient, but which certainly should be the same for all. In the late funding it appears, that one of the Pay masters, Sir John Peter, according to an arrangement previously made, did, on the first day of funding, before the doors were opened to the public, take into the office with him Mr. Goldsmid, Mr. Sutton, and Mr. Gilman, as appears from the evidence of Mr. Goldsmid and Mr. Sutton. The other Paymaster in attendance, Mr. Planta, says, that he found those gentlemen in the Board Room upon his arrival at the Office; that he knew it to be a great impropriety: that he expressed indignation at the proceeding, and ordered the doors to be immediately thrown open to the public.—The names, however, of the gentlemen so introduced, and among the very first on the books of that day. This irregularity appears to have been sufficiently known and noticed, to have prevented a repetition of the same practice; but it probably would not have been brought under the observation of the House of Commons of itself; because the whole of the 8,000,000l. of Exchequer Bills was not subscribed in bills bearing 3¼d. interest per diem; all who wished to subscribe such bills had room. On the 22d of March, the day on which the 3¼d. Bills were first admitted, there remained of the 8,000,000l, a sum of 2,188,700l, unfunded. The holders of those bills were very eager to fund them; great competition was excited, and a great number of persons assembled; there was great press and hazard to those in the throng, and many irregularities were on that day committed in the Office, and much partiality was shewn. In the first place, from neglect of constantly casting up, an excess of bills to the amount of 311,000l. were admitted on the books; and when bills to that amount were returned to the bills holders, it appears that some persons, who had been in attendance at the door of the Office from the earliest hour, and who had been admitted amongst the very first after the doors were opened, received their Bills back, under pretence that they were not in time to have their names put down before the 8,000,000l. were completed; whilst others, who had manifestly arrived in the Office at a later period, some who had obtained admittance into the Office, by ways not intended for that purpose, and some who had not been in the Office at all, put any one for them, at the proper period, had their Bills included in the funding. The circumstances attending these separate modes, by which an undue advantage was allowed to some person, to the injury of the public at large, will be found in the evidence contained in the appendix, which your Committee is sorry to observe has been rendered much more voluminous than was necessary, by the mode in which some of the witnesses have answered to their examinations; but your Committee forbear to press their opinions on such conduct, or the motives of it. The House will judge for itself. The House will also perceive, in the evidence of Sir J. Peter, the reasons why his examination was not continued by the Committee."

The manifest impropriety of this conduct is obvious; but to proceed.

"It appears, first, that a communication was held between Sir J. Peter, Mr. Sutton, and Mr. Roberts, partner to Mr. Sutton, on the 21st of March, relative to the funding which was to take place on the 22d, that the scheme of Mr. Sutton's going with Sir J. Peters, as on the 20th, having been objected to by the latter on account of the umbrage taken by the public at what had happened on the preceeding days, a plan was concerted, that Sir J. Peter should be furnished with a list of Bills in the charge of Roberts and Sutton; that Mr. Sutton should call upon Sir J. Peter on the 22d, after the business of the day was over, and that the getting those Bills upon the books was to be left to the management of that Paymaster; but Mr. Sutton having reflected, that if by any accident it should happen that the plan so laid should fail, he could not answer to his employers for not having used due diligence to obtain a preference for them determined to go personally into the crown, and did obtain admittance into the Officer by the public door in the second set of those who were allowed by the Police Officer to go in, to the number of about ten, as far as your Committee can ascertion, in each set. When in the Office, Mr. Sutton did not, in regular routine go to the counter, from the Cashier to the Accountant, and from the Accountant to the Board; but he went at once into the Board room and delivered his Bills into the hands of Sir J. Peter, and then departed from the Office without any memoran-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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